

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

K1 121

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Arctic Building

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

306 Cherry Street

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF

CODE
53

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st Joel Pritchard

COUNTY

King

CODE

033

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☒ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

CHG City Center Investors # 6

STREET & NUMBER

1906 One Washington Plaza

CITY, TOWN

Tacoma

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington 98402

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Assessors Office, King County Administration Building

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington State Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

February 1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Arctic Building, occupying a site at the corner of Third Avenue and Cherry Street in Seattle, rises eight stories above a ground level of retail shops to an ornate terra cotta roof cornice. The building also has a penthouse office which is not original. When the building opened, this was the location of a roof garden enjoyed by members of the Arctic Club.

Before the design for this office building was fully determined, the developer, Mr. James Moses of New York City, entered into a lease with the Arctic Club, agreeing to provide suitable quarters for their organization. The decorative theme of the new building became indicative of the name of the organization, particularly the adoption of walrus heads to adorn the piers at the third story level and also, as symbolic of the Arctic region, the polar bear placed over the Third Avenue entrance (no longer visible due to modernization).

The Arctic Building, like the Smith Tower, Dexter Horton, and Frederick and Nelson Buildings, pioneered the use of light glazed terra cotta panels over a reinforced concrete or structural steel frame. Terra cotta facades were extremely popular and widely used in downtown Seattle for many years because their bright, reflective quality and ease of maintenance countered the grayness of Northwest winters. However, the designers of the Arctic Building went a step further than the designers of other terra cotta buildings by adding a significant amount of color to the facade. They created one of the finest examples of multi-colored matte glaze terra cotta work in the city and, quite probably, in the Northwest.

The major portion of the facade is a cream white terra cotta with submarine blue and orange-brown accents (now faded). The colored portions are particularly noticeable along the richly adorned top story and main cornice. The club's entrance walls and ceiling on Cherry Street are also richly ornamented in cream-colored terra cotta.

The main corridors of the floors which house office space are finished in selected Alaska marble. The former club lobby is finished in imitation Caen stone, and decorative plaster work adorns the columns on the main floor. Beautiful hardwood finishes on these columns, as well as panelling and wainscoting in the former library and lounge, create a harmonious effect throughout the club rooms. The fireplace in the lounge has a mantel faced in "faience tile" depicting Lake Washington and Mount Rainier.

The formal dining room was the focal point of the club. It is a room about sixty feet square surmounted by a tinted glass dome. The walls and ceiling were originally highly ornamented with stucco which had been artistically frescoed. The cornices, appropriately enough, depict fruits and vegetables. Beautiful crystal chandeliers were especially designed for the room, and concealed lighting combined with them to provide pleasing effects in the evening. The dining room, although converted into offices by the Seattle Department of Community Development, still contains its stained glass panels and chandeliers and remains a unique and ambiance-filled feature of Seattle's gracious past. The Arctic Club also originally boasted a ladies' tea room, private dining rooms, billiard and card rooms, bowling alley, barber shop, and roof garden - - all made into office space in recent years.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1917

BUILDER/ARCHITECT A. Warren Gould, architect

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In addition to its considerable architectural merit, the Arctic Building represents one of Seattle's more colorful early twentieth century social institutions. Its site has hosted a variety of public uses and its architect was one of the foremost designers in the region.

The site was originally the property of Judge Joseph R. Lewis, Chief Justice of Washington Territory and a direct descendant of Betty Washington, sister of George Washington. The Lewis house, built there shortly after his arrival in Seattle in 1875, was considered one of the finest in the city. It was torn down in 1892 for the erection of the Seattle Theatre. This 1300 seat house was built from designs by Saunders and Lawton adjacent to the recently completed Rainier Club. It became a gala gathering spot for Seattle's elite, presenting the best in American and foreign theatre. The Rainier Club's first home was also the focus of social life for Seattle's foremost businessmen. Both buildings were torn down in 1916 for the new Arctic Club.

The Arctic club, originally located in the Morrison Hotel, provided an exclusive social community for those Seattlites who had returned from the Alaska Gold Rush with money in their pockets and a repertoire of stories to tell about their adventures in the Yukon. In its dining rooms and lounges many of Seattle's wealthy and socially prominent citizens planned strategies and dreamed projects which turned the city into a major west coast metropolis. In recent years, a number of city departments, including the Department of Community Development, have been housed in the Arctic Building.

A. Warren Gould, architect, was responsible for many of the finest commercial buildings in downtown Seattle. Among them are the County-City Building, the American Savings Bank and adjoining Empire Building (2nd Avenue and Madison), the YWCA, and the Standard Furniture Company (2nd and Pine). In addition, he designed buildings in Vancouver B.C., Aberdeen, and Tacoma, Washington. He also was responsible for many private residences throughout the Northwest. Gould was born in Nova Scotia in 1872. He studied architecture at MIT and was designer of numerous residential and commercial projects in the Boston area prior to coming to Seattle in 1904. In addition to his architectural work, Gould originated the municipal plans amendment to the city charter, and was responsible for the creation of the Municipal Plans Commission. In 1917, he was elected the president of the Washington State Society of Architects and was appointed in 1919 a member of the state architect's examining board.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Arctic Building has New Owner," The Seattle Times. April 30, 1978

"Arctic Building, New Home Arctic Club, Seattle". Pacific Builder and Engineer. Vol 23, no. 8 February 23, 1917.

A. Warren Gould (File N 979.743 N2145) Special Collections, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME Seattle South, WA

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,0 55,02,80 5,217,212,80

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies Lots 5 and 8, Block 27, C.D. Boren's Addition to the city of Seattle, Washington.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lawrence Kreisman, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Office of Urban Conservation

STREET & NUMBER

400 Yesler Way

CITY OR TOWN

Seattle

Edited by: Florence K. Lentz, Historic Preservation
(206) 753-1707 Specialist
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

DATE

June 1978

TELEPHONE

(206) 625-5401

STATE

Washington 98104

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☒ STATE ☐ LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

2 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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QUADRANGLE NAME Seattle South, Washington

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES 330 95

A 1,0 5,5,0 2,8,0 5,2,7,2 2,8,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D

F

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STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

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DATE

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DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

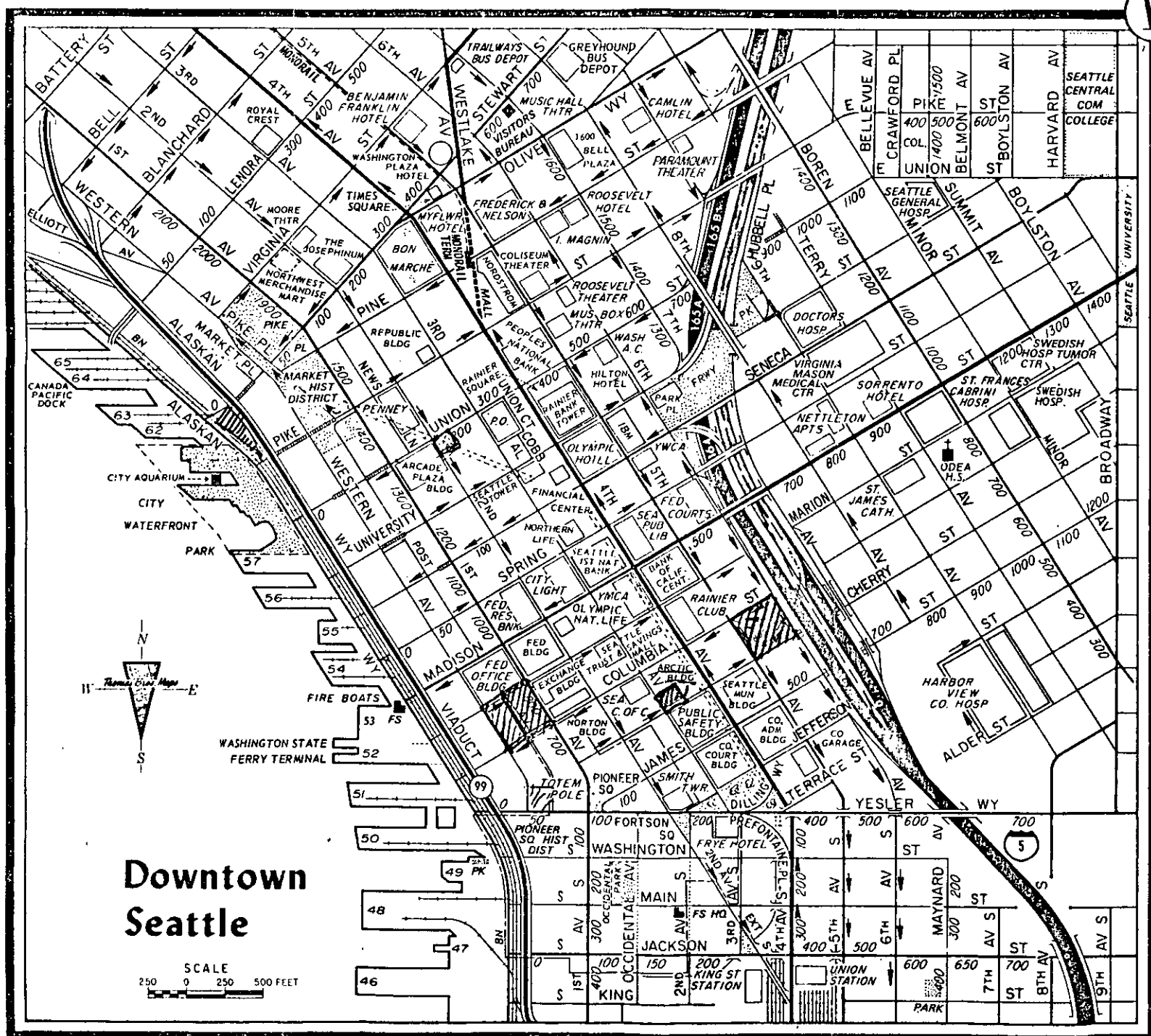


N 5272 295
E 5502 280

330
E 5502 280

Seattle South 7.5 min.
Photorevised 1968

Arctic Bldg.



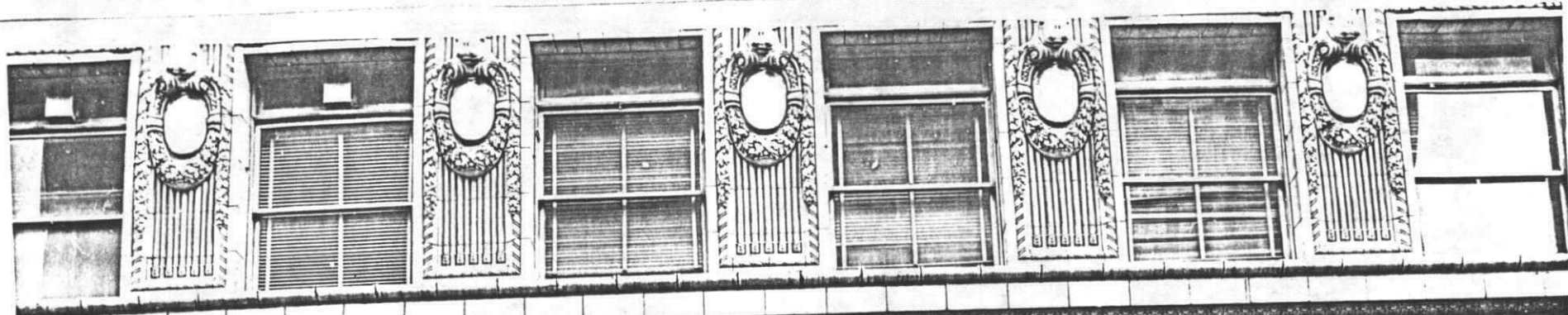


Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington
Florence K. Lentz
July, 1978

Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
View from the south at Third Avenue
and Cherry Street.

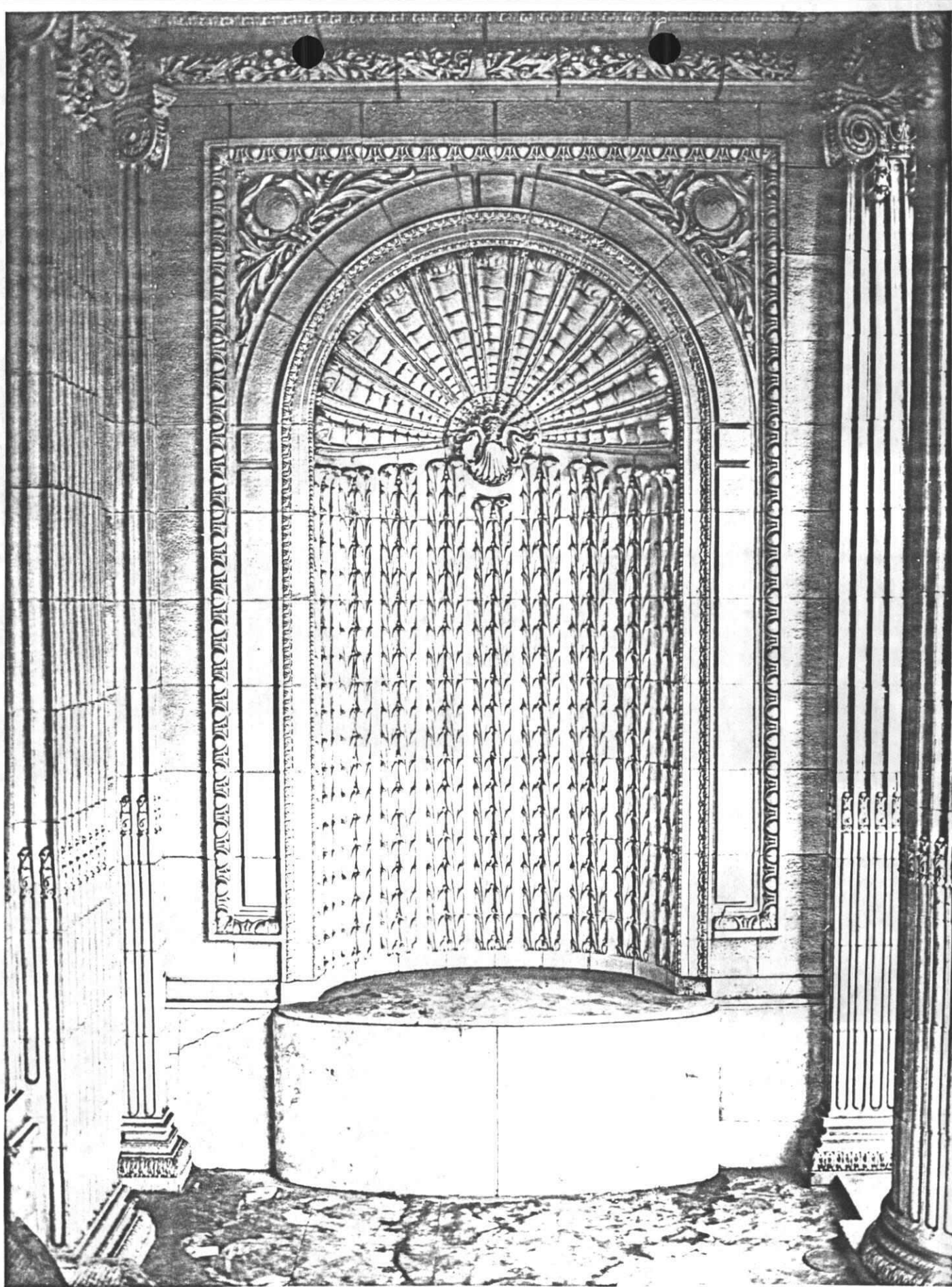


Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington
Florence K. Lentz
July, 1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
View to the west across Cherry Street.



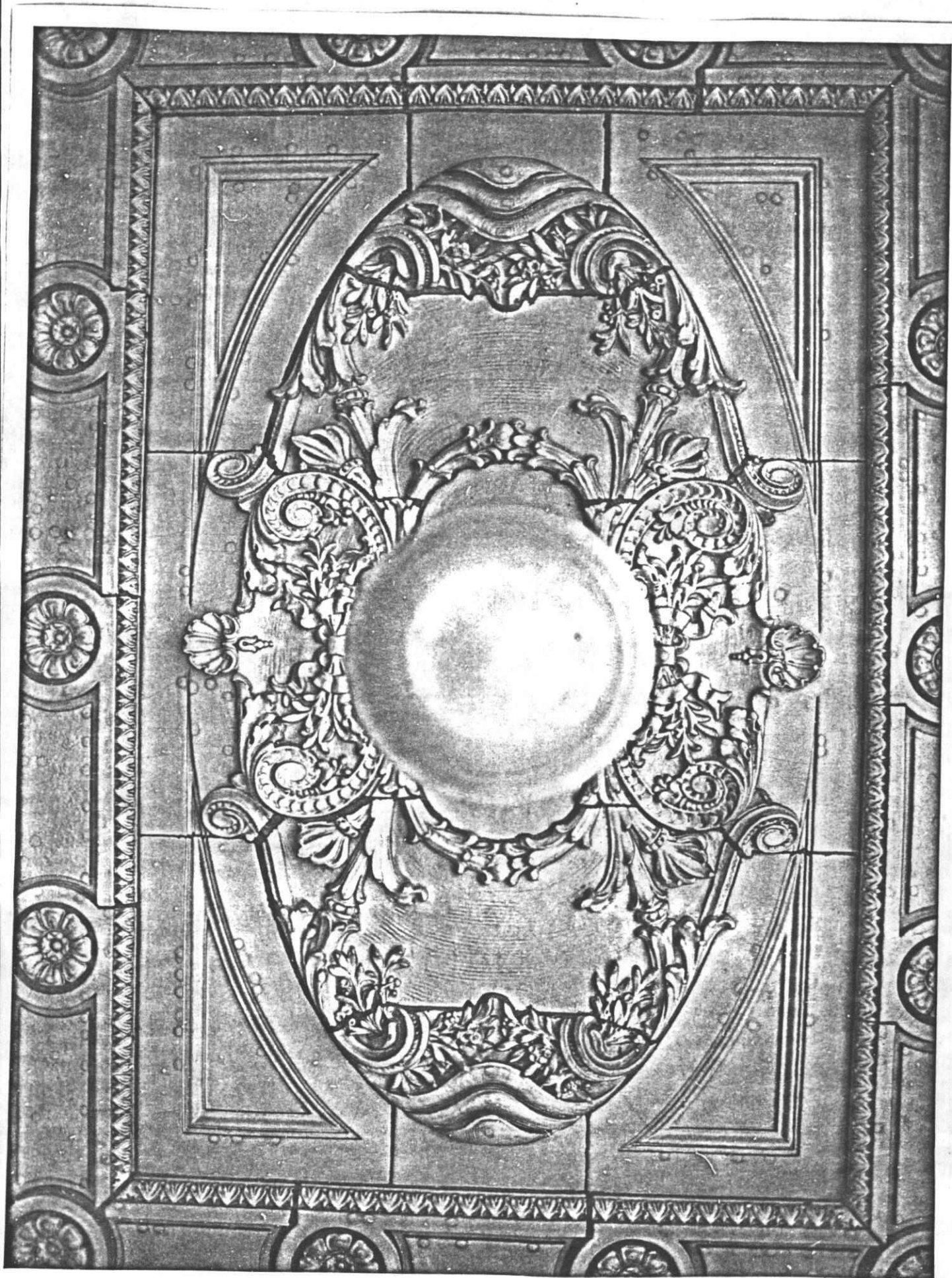
Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington
Florence K. Lentz
July, 1978

Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
The Arctic Club entrance, Cherry
Street elevation.



Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington
Florence K. Lentz
July, 1978

Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
Ornamental niche and terracotta work,
Arctic Club entryway.



Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington
Florence K. Lentz
July, 1978
Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
Terracotta ceiling, Arctic Club
entryway.



Arctic Building

Seattle, Washington

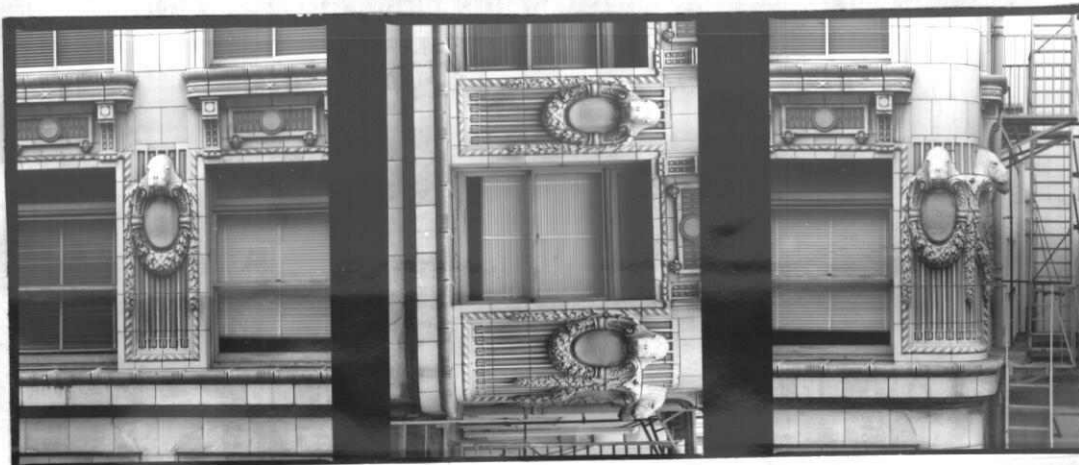
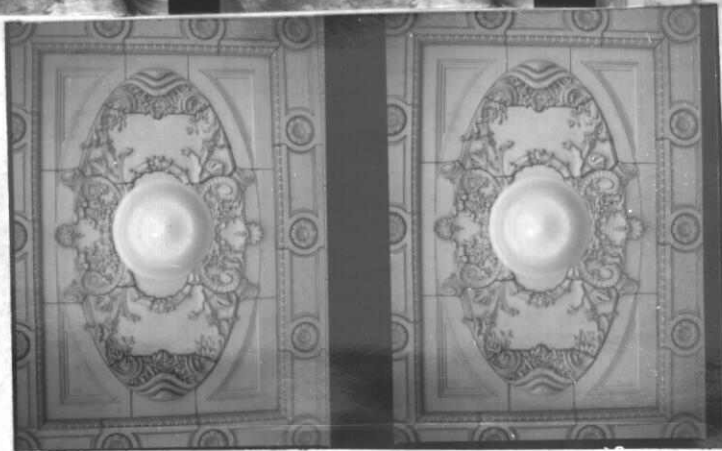
Florence K. Lentz

July, 1978

Washington State Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation

Terracotta walrus head ornaments at
third story level, Cherry Street
facade.

ARCTIC BUILDING





• ARCTIC BUILDING •

The Arctic Club

ARTIC Club, Seattle, the largest in both numbers and appointments of the city's social organizations, is the successor to the old Alaska Club and now has on its rolls some eighteen hundred members from all walks of life, many of them from Alaska. The new club house was formally opened in October, 1909.

The home of the club is a fine seven-story building at the corner of Third avenue and Jefferson street, affording what is generally considered to be one of the most desirable locations in the city. The building occupies an area of 180 by 111 feet which is under lease for fifty years. The plans for the building were prepared by Schack & Huntington, who were then architects in the Downs building and who are now in separate practice in the city. The building was erected under a general contract awarded to Cawsey & Lohse, who are now operating under the firm name of the Sound Construction & Engineering Company, Lowman building. The completed structure with its equipment cost over \$500,000.

It is claimed, with apparent justness, that the Arctic club has the richest and most commodious home of any social organization west of Chicago. The basement and first floor of the building are rented for commercial purposes. The second

ing; Cox & Gleason, electric fixtures; George Malchow, painting; Frederick & Nelson, furniture; Novelty Iron Works, elevator enclosures; Sound Roofing Company, roofing; Denton Renton Clay & Coal Company, brick; Galbraith, Bacon & Company, cement and plaster; Architectural Decorating Company, ornamental plaster; Corbin Company, refrigeration; F. T. Crowe & Company, building specialties.

The officers of the club are: Clyde L. Morris, president; John B. Van Dyke and Dr. Grant Calhoun, vice-presidents; Wilbur S. Lewis, secretary, and Joseph A. Swallow, treasurer. These officers, with the addition of the following, constitute the board of trustees: Charles A. Dean, James C. Gaffney, George W. Allen, Harry F. Conly and John J. Ross.

Ten Billion Bricks

The clay-working industries of the United States had in 1911 a production valued at \$162,236,181, according to a report compiled by Jefferson Middleton, showing the total output, by states, of all the different clay products. The production of common brick was 8,475,277,000, valued at \$48,885,262. Of this New York contributed the largest amount, namely, 1,143,726,000, valued at \$5,918,286. Illinois was second in output, with 1,074,486,000, but the product had the greater value of \$6,126,911. No other state reached the billion



THE ARCTIC CLUB BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
 Schack & Huntington, Architects; Cawsey & Lohse, Contractors

floor and one-half of the upper four floors, containing one hundred and twenty sleeping rooms, are occupied by the club.

The regular club appointments are on the second floor, occupying the full floor space, 180 by 111 feet. These include the main assembly room, billiard room, library, ladies' reception room, dining rooms, buffet, lavatories, kitchen and secretary's offices.

The assembly room, 40 by 111 feet, the dining rooms with a seating capacity for 200, and the lobby are finished in Honduras mahogany. The electric fixtures are rich, elegant and attractive. Costly oriental rugs and runners cover the floor. Mural paintings of northern scenery are used in the assembly room and the furnishings are in mahogany upholstered in leather.

The ladies' reception room is oriental in design and is finished in ebony and gold, with Chinese hand carved black ebony furniture. The tapestries and rugs are made to match the finishing of the room, and, with the furniture, come from Asia.

The billiard room, library, buffet and card rooms are finished in oak, with fixtures, tapestries and decorations to match.

The factories of four continents were drawn upon to make the equipment and manufacture the appointments from original designs. The emblem of the club is carried in all coverings and hangings.

Much of the work was executed by Seattle firms, among whom were: H. Sweeney & Company, plumbing and heat-

mark, Pennsylvania coming third, with 774,122,000 bricks. The chart gives the figures of production for other kinds of brick—vitrified brick, front brick, fire brick, etc.—as well as for terra cotta, drain tile, sewer pipe, stove lining and pottery products. The production of all kinds of bricks was more than ten billion.

In total production of clay products Ohio heads the list with a value of \$32,663,895, or one-fifth of the total for the United States; Pennsylvania is second, with \$20,270,033; New Jersey third, with \$18,178,228; and Illinois fourth, with \$14,333,011.

Concrete Culvert Forms

Concrete paving contractors are now using sets of collapsible forms for use in constructing concrete culverts. The form permits the use of as heavy a wall of concrete as may be required and also the use of reinforcing material, if desired.

The trench is first dug and the concrete bottom put in place, after which the forms are laid in and the concrete tramped around them and finished to the desired height and thickness. The forms are then collapsed by turning a wheel at the end of the form, and withdrawn.

The output of the pottery industries of the United States had a value of \$34,518,560 in 1911. The pottery production for the year was greater than that of 1910, when the output was valued at \$33,784,678, the increase being \$733,882.